

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXIV

San Francisco August 9, 1935

No. 28

Marine Unions Will Conduct Referendum On Shipping Boycott

That "progress had been made in the effort to establish peace in the shipping industry on the West Coast" was the announcement of Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, after a twelve-hour conference on Saturday last with representatives of seamen and steamship owners at Washington.

McGrady said he was confident of a settlement.

The immediate goal of the conferences is to bring about release of five ships, two in San Francisco and three in Vancouver, that are tied up because union men refuse to work them.

In addition McGrady hopes to bring about an understanding between steamship owners and the unions which will pave the way for a renewal of the agreement that ended the general shipping strike of the West Coast last September. The steamship owners are willing to renew the agreements under certain conditions.

The Roosevelt administration, convinced the economic situation is definitely on the mend, is reported to be considerably disturbed over the situation on the Pacific Coast, so much so that unusual pressure is being exerted to bring about peace.

Those Participating in Conference

The seamen were represented in the conference by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union; Victor Olander, Harry Lundberg and Carl Tillman of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; B. J. O'Sullivan, Firemen of San Francisco; Michael Schmidt of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association, and J. W. Engstrom, of the Marine Firemen, Seattle.

The representatives of the steamship companies who took part in the conference were: Hugh Gallagher, Matson Navigation Company of San Francisco; Elisha Hanson and Ira L. Ewers, attorneys for the owners; Fred J. Gauntlett, representative of the Matson Lines; E. H. Duff, American Mail Line; W. J. Peterson, representative of steamship owners in San Francisco; Captain F. C. Theobald, of the Gulf Pacific Mail Line; Thomas J. Plant, American Hawaiian Steamship Company, and F. C. Gregory, Gulf Pacific Line, San Francisco.

Assisting McGrady was Hugh L. Kerwin, director of conciliation for the Department of Labor, and Patrick Donoghue, a conciliator.

Text of Bridges' Telegram

This week McGrady has been holding conferences with representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association, and a government request that longshoremen abandon the boycott of Vancouver, B. C., cargoes and work the tied-up ships has resulted in a telegraphic communication from Harry Bridges to District President Lewis of the I. L. A. recommending a Coastwide vote of members on the request.

Bridges' telegram to Lewis is reported by the press services as follows:

"Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady urgently requests we rescind our action regarding Vancouver, B. C., cargo. We recommend our executive board shall recommend to all our locals they take similar and simultaneous action with the seamen, unless the seamen have already voted, in which case we recommend longshoremen take action as soon as possible. Employers insist unless we rescind our action on Vancouver cargo they will refuse to consider renewal of the award (working agreement with longshoremen).

"All points involved in dispute between longshoremen and employers will be taken up here in Washington, and if not settled during our short stay will be further considered on Coast without delay.

"In event meetings transferred to Coast, if either party wants Department of Labor representative in attendance such representative will attend."

At the same time a wire was sent by the seamen's delegates to the Sailors' Union of the Pacific requesting "earnest consideration" of the request of the government that the tied-up ships be released. This was signed by Harry Lundberg and Carl Tillman, representing the seamen at the Washington conference.

Signing the telegram to Lewis, besides Bridges, were W. T. Morris, district secretary of the I. L. A., and Cliff Thurston, member of the Portland local.

Hosiery Workers Start Movement For Social Control of Industry

On August 1 the American Federation of Hosiery Workers moved for social control of the stocking industry, according to advices from Philadelphia.

The national executive board of the union, headed by President Emil Rieve, authorized placing hosiery under the scope of the proposed national textile act, a companion measure of the Guffey coal bill.

The board also instructed officers of the union to engage in an unlimited, intensive campaign of education and agitation to arouse public support of the bill and impress Congress with the necessity for its passage.

Union Is Recognized

Recognition of their union, which was the principal demand of the fur workers involved in the strike against the wholesalers in the fur industry that has raged for some weeks, was granted last week, with the announcement that the workers would return to their jobs on Monday last.

Hans Beetz, president of the San Francisco Retail Fur Merchants' Association, said recognition was for purposes of collective bargaining.

A further conference will be held to negotiate on wages and hours.

The Fur Workers' Union, Local 79, is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Twenty of the strikers who had been arrested in connection with demonstrations prior to the settlement of the strike have been released on bail.

American Federation Ready to Make Drive Upon Disruptionists

On the eve of the assembly of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, N. J., for the fall meeting, William Green, president of the Federation, made a public statement to the effect that a drive would be started to purge affiliated unions of communistic influence.

"In all probability," he said, "the council will deal vigorously and most directly with the communist developments in the Fur Workers' Union."

To Strike at "Boring From Within"

The Fur Workers' Union has combined forces with fur workers' organizations reported to be controlled by the Communist party. This move, said Green, was in line with the policy of the Third Internationale, to "bore from within" instead of organizing dual union movements.

The council also would deal with the international situation, according to Green, particularly the crisis between Italy and Ethiopia. The Nazi government in Germany also will be considered. Green last week denounced the Hitler regime as "barbarous" by reason of its attitude toward the Catholics, Jews and trade unions, and urged a boycott against German products.

Endeavor to Stop War

In line with the announcement of Green, the executive council on Tuesday last directed him to appeal to President Roosevelt to try to stop the threatened Ethiopian war. The Federation president said he would carry the appeal to the White House as soon as he returned to Washington.

"From all facts and information available there seems to be no justification for a war of aggression on the part of Italy and for the invasion of Ethiopian territory," the council said. "The council is of the opinion Ethiopian sovereignty should be respected; that the people of Ethiopia should be permitted to enjoy all their territorial rights and under no circumstances should they be required to cede any part of their territory through threat of invasion or through resort to force."

Teamsters and Longshoremen Start Drives for New Members

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Longshoremen's Association have started drives for new members along the New York City waterfront, following the dismissal of a suit for an injunction brought by a group of trade and shippers' organizations to prevent the unions from "interfering" with the movement of non-union freight to and from the piers.

The dismissal of the suit gave the unions complete freedom to make full use of regular union methods to persuade workers to enroll in the ranks of organized labor and to convince employers it is a financially sound policy to deal with bona fide unions in determining wages, hours and work conditions.

Communist Wreckers Make False Charges Against Union Men

The contemptible tactics of communistic disruptionists in their fight against legitimate trade unions, and especially as directed against union officials, are exemplified in a recent incident which has received the attention of the Seattle Central Labor Council.

While the strike in the lumber industry in the Northwest was agitating the whole Pacific Coast, a man named A. E. Wolters sent out to the employers a bulletin purporting to be sponsored by the "Labor Educational Bureau," on whose letterhead were carried, besides Wolters' name, those of several prominent members of the Central Labor Union.

This bulletin stated that the Bureau was offering "the only possible remedy" against the unhealthy industrial conditions created by the activities of "communists and other irresponsible groups." This remedy was a service of "well planned, carefully edited articles and messages emanating directly from labor leaders and used primarily through labor mediums of publicity."

The Seattle Central Labor Council, upon receipt of a copy of the bulletin, appointed a committee to investigate the matter. Two days after the appointment of the investigating committee, and before it had an opportunity to function, the "Voice of Action," communist publication, printed a scurrilous article, in which the persons whose names had appeared on the letterhead were denounced as traitors to the labor movement. While the matter was in the hands of the committee a letter was issued by the communists announcing a "rank and file" meeting, stating that Dave Levine, Bob Harlin, Leo F. Flynn and W. M. Short (the men whose names appeared on the

"Labor Educational Bureau" letterhead) "have been caught red-handed in the pay of the lumber employers and the Waterfront Association, hired to break up and spy on union organizations." The letter continued:

"The fakers will try to whitewash themselves! Attendance on the part of every 'rank and file' delegate is imperative. Immediate action will put an end to the spies within our organization and to the boss campaign to break up our unions from within. Come and get the inside story! Come to prepare yourself for 'rank and file' action through the local unions!"

At the meetings of the committee not one of the disrupters appeared to substantiate their charges (a custom of the communists). After a thorough hearing the writer of the letter was cited to appear before that body and prove his statements.

The committee found that the "Labor Educational Bureau" was simply a "racket of the most dangerous type" and was organized as a money-getting proposition. It branded the Bureau as a gross fraud and imposter. "In using the names of prominent laborites to ply his loathsome business" the promoter "reverted to the despicable tactics of his type and caused irreparable damage to the reputations of these men," said the report.

The "Voice of Action" was placed in the same category with the so-called "Labor Educational Bureau" and branded as equally inimical to labor's interests. The committee expressed its "utmost contempt" for that organ.

It was clearly shown by documentary evidence that the union men were in no manner connected with the "racket" and that their names were used without their authorization.

High Cost of Bankruptcy Cited By Labor Commissioner Ed Nolan

Three-fourths of a bankrupt's assets goes to lawyers, trustees and fees, workers get a part of their claims and creditors nothing, according to Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, discussing the extravagances of bankruptcy overhead.

A specific case of the high cost of going broke will be submitted by Nolan to the special United States Senate committee which has been investigating bankruptcy and receivership abuses as a direct outgrowth of an expose in 1932.

He cited the Charles W. Elliott Bakery, 4935 Mission street—a bankruptcy in Federal Court about fifteen months:

"Administrative overhead ate up 73 cents out of every dollar's worth of assets. Out of \$338.36 in assets the fees to trustees, receiver, attorneys and others totaled \$249.64. Wage claimants got only \$88.72 and creditors not one cent," said Nolan.

The union label is the O. K. stamp of quality!

Agreement Negotiated With Ginn & Company By Printing Crafts

The sixteen-week strike of 270 bookbinders and pressmen employed by Ginn & Co., nationally known textbook publishers of Cambridge, Mass., was settled by an agreement providing for the recognition of the unions concerned, the five-day, forty-hour week in place of the former forty-eight-hour week, and an increase in wages estimated to run from 5 to 10 per cent.

The agreement was negotiated for Boston Printing Pressmen's Union No. 67, Printing Pressmen's Assistants' Union No. 18 and Cambridge Bookbinders' Union No. 204.

Under the terms of the pact there will be no discrimination against union members returning to work, with the provision that all of the striking employees will be re-employed before September 1 and that three-fourths of them shall be employed by August 15.

The company agrees to restore 1919 hourly rates of pay by March 1, 1936. Three-fifths of the difference between current and 1929 rates shall be added to current wage rates on January 1, 1936, and the remaining two-fifths shall be restored on March 1. It is estimated that the restoration of the 1929 hourly rates will give the bookbinders an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. There is also a provision prescribing time and one-half for overtime work.

The agreement, which runs for one year, stipulates that differences of opinion arising under the contract not adjusted by conciliation shall be referred to a board of arbitration, one member representing the union concerned, one member representing Ginn & Co. and these two to select the third member. The arbitration board's decisions are binding on both parties.

The strike settlement was negotiated by John B. Haggerty, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, assisted by Vice-President Shufford Marks and Business Representative John Connolly of that organization, and Joe Dart, business representative of the Boston Pressmen's Union. Ginn & Co. was represented by Henry H. Hilton, chairman of the board, and Mark R. Jouet, plant manager.

Deplorable Working Conditions In Kingfish Huey Long's Domain

Since the abandonment of N.R.A. codes, New Orleans employed have suffered heavy cuts in wages and a universal lengthening of hours, in some cases to ten with no overtime.

The greatest decrease in wages is in the cotton wash suit industry. Under the code the girls and women worked forty hours a week, or five days of eight hours, thus giving them a two-day vacation from the workroom. Hardly had the decision of the Supreme Court been announced than orders were given for a general slash in wages and a lengthening of hours.

Department stores were quick to reduce salaries of the clerks, in many instances to \$6 a week.

The cost of living has increased steadily, both in the food and clothing lines, and is still advancing.

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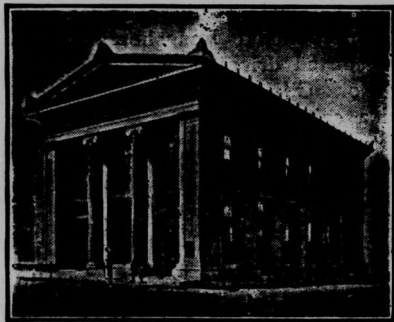
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SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

New Labor Boards Settle Disputes in Pacific Coast Paper and Pulp Mills

By ROBERT B. WOLFE

Manager Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Longview, Wash.

THE newly formed Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Association has a permanent classification committee under the chairmanship of Albert Bankus, vice-president of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation. This committee is the clearing house through which all matters pertaining to the interpretation of contracts are cleared. Each mill has a copy of the entire classified schedule for all mills, which is also available to the local union officials.

We not only worked out local agreements with our men but also provided for the formation of a joint relations board to assist in the fulfillment of the purposes set forth in the agreement made between the respective companies and the local unions. By this means we provided for the settlement of any dispute which might arise without resorting to legal proceedings before the regional labor boards. In other words, we are settling our disputes within our own industry, outside of the political sphere.

Experience of Australia

The idea of having such a joint relations board probably grew out of the suggestion made to us by L. R. Benjamin of the Derwent Valley Paper Company, Ltd., Hobart, Tasmania, who happened to be on the Pacific Coast at the time these agreements were being considered. The story he told me and several other mill managers is so interesting and so illuminating that I am relating it here as nearly as I can recall it for the consideration of this meeting.

Benjamin said: "You folks in America don't know what labor troubles are. You cannot really know much about the subject until you have lived under a labor government for twenty or twenty-five years, as we have in Australia."

"If you are wise," he said, "you will profit by our experience and not do as we did, drive the unions into politics by refusing to give them a chance to function creatively in industry."

"When a labor leader becomes a labor party leader he is no longer primarily responsible to his industrial constituency but represents a political constituency, elected from a particular geographical area, and our experience shows that from then on he is primarily concerned in doing what he can to retain his political office. His ultimate goal is to acquire a seat in Parliament."

Highbrows Take Control

"Invariably, when a labor party is formed, the so-called intelligentsia join the movement, but these individuals have had little or no actual experience with labor and industry. They think mainly in political terms and strive continually to create a governmental bureaucracy through which they can dominate both labor and industry. This results in progressively increasing governmental interference and may lead ultimately to dictatorship."

"Finally," said Benjamin, "we wound up with compulsory arbitration and 100 per cent unionization according to law, and we employers found ourselves spending an enormous amount of time

This is the second installment of an address by Mr. Wolfe. He was speaking to an audience of engineers and managers. He told them, from a wide experience, that labor unions are the salvation of industry as well as of labor; that it is to the long term of interest of employers to urge their men to form unions; and that there is no substitute for the free, untrammelled organization of workers.—The Editor.

and energy fighting labor before the arbitration courts. Labor was doing the same, each side being represented by high-priced legal talent."

Finally, about nine or ten years ago, according to Benjamin, a group of men who controlled a process for extracting zinc from Australian ore decided they would like to develop what is now known as the electrolytic zinc industry. They hesitated for some time, however, because of the extremely bad labor conditions.

Labor's Co-operation Asked

Ultimately, they looked around to see in what part of Australia the least labor troubles were occurring. They finally decided to develop the industry in Tasmania, but before doing so they went to the men they were going to employ and said in effect: "You men form a labor union of national scope and let us work out plans for getting along peaceably together without having to drag our disputes to the labor courts." This was done and from that day to this, according to Benjamin, they have had no difficulties in that industry.

Benjamin then told how the various Australian industries, including his own, profited by the experience of the zinc industry and one by one went to their men and proposed that they jointly work out plans for settling their differences outside of the courts of law. There was no longer any ques-

tion of union recognition, as everyone belonged to the union. The employers now began to recognize the union as a necessary part of the industry, or to put it another way, the union became an instrument for developing self-government in each of the various industries of the commonwealth.

He told us that he (like the great majority of the employers) would rather have his men organized into trade unions than go back to the old days before unionization took place.

Chauffeurs' Union to Give Ball For Benefit of Injured Members

The Chauffeurs' Union will conduct a benefit ball in Eagles' Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue, Wednesday evening, August 14.

Two members of the Chauffeurs' Union who were seriously injured while leaving the union meeting several weeks ago are now in need of assistance, and the members of the union have gladly come to their aid by holding a benefit ball, and have appointed the following committee:

J. J. Sutton, chairman; S. T. Dixon, vice-chairman; Tony Costa, Ray Grant, Dave Schwartz, Louis P. Acton, Tony Cancilla, Joseph McManus, George Kelly No. 1, James Calhoun, Arthur ("Stogie") Elston and George Kelly No. 2.

The personnel of the committee is such as to warrant the prediction that the ball will be a success in every way.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Telephone MArket 0056

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1935

What Government Contributes

A Hearst writer, discussing the administration tax bill, declares the measure is not really a tax bill, but is a spoliation bill.

He is horrified to find that the new taxes which the President desires to levy are "for a better social order," and a statement to that effect by the chief executive "is the most revolutionary statement ever made by a President of the United States."

Analyzing what would happen to a \$10,000,000 estate left to a single person after the present estate tax and the proposed inheritance taxes were paid, he finds that \$2,708,608 would be left for the beneficiary. "Out of an earned \$10,000,000 the government would take over seven million dollars, although it had contributed nothing to the upbuilding of this wealth."

This is a sample of the bold and shameless "argument" used in the present concerted assault by the great moneyed interests of the country against the "new deal."

"The government has contributed nothing" to a \$10,000,000 private estate! How, then, was this tremendous sum accumulated?

The government of the United States is the people, or it should be. They originally owned all the natural resources of the country, including land, mineral, oil and coal deposits, timber, water power and numerous other gifts of prodigal nature. By means of generous laws, these all came into the possession of individuals or corporations, who looted them for private gain, with little return to the government in the way of taxes until recent years.

Take the Astor estate in New York, which consisted of the most profitable real estate in the great metropolis. Until the income tax was adopted it is doubtful if the federal government ever profited one cent from these gigantic holdings, probably valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. With the proceeds of these holdings one branch of that family expatriated itself and used its wealth to purchase titles of nobility and to build up social recognition in England. And the people of this country paid for it.

The Astor holdings would have been comparatively valueless had not the people built up a great city around them and created what Henry George termed the "unearned increment." Did the government (or the people) "contribute nothing to the upbuilding of this wealth?"

Railroads were built all over this continent on land furnished in most instances by the government, with additional land grants in some cases greater in extent than some European principalities. Through manipulation these transportation facilities became largely the property of individ-

uals, and many of the great fortunes of the country were based on these same manipulations, and some few from legitimate railroad operation. Did the people of this country "contribute nothing to the upbuilding of this wealth?"

The minerals of the country also have been responsible for some of the great fortunes. Originally these valuable natural resources belonged to the people. One gold mine in South Dakota has been producing millions annually for sixty or more years, and the principal beneficiary has been Hearst, who is now using his vast publicity machine to nullify the work of President Roosevelt in his endeavor to build a "better social order." Did the people "contribute nothing to the upbuilding of this wealth?"

The same is true of the great stores of fuel—both coal and oil—which nature provided for the use of man. The meager royalties exacted in some instances have been but a poor recompense for the looting of these great natural resources. Many millionaires have been created from the exploitation of these deposits. How can it be said that the people "have contributed nothing to the upbuilding of this wealth?"

The Hearst writer climaxes his ridiculous statements with the following: "All wealth in America is created privately. America has been built up almost wholly by private enterprise."

The answer is that while private enterprise is highly commendable, there would have been few of the great fortunes which the government is now endeavoring to limit had it not been for the gifts of nature and the prodigality with which these had been bestowed upon individuals rather than being used for the benefit of the whole people.

Rather late the American people have seen the mistake of creating an aristocracy of wealth to be supported generation after generation from the labor of others.

Roosevelt on Tax Dodging

President Roosevelt made it clear at a recent press conference that he is going ahead with his taxing program. He did not make any criticism of the tax bill which had just passed the House; but he said that he was not going to rest content with any tax measure now proposed.

Answering a question on the difference between "tax evasion" and "tax avoidance," the President said, in substance:

"Tax evasion becomes tax avoidance when a wealthy man hires a \$250,000 lawyer to change the words."

For the first time since the tax row started, President Roosevelt showed that he knows even the details of this difficult subject. He has been studying, he said, the income tax records of fifty-eight persons who in 1932 had net incomes of \$1,000,000 or more. They were undoubtedly the fifty-eight thriftiest people in the United States. They were so very thrifty that in 1932 they paid no income tax whatever on 37 per cent of their aggregate income. That proportion of their takings was derived from federal, state and municipal tax exempt securities.

As a group, they paid income taxes on \$57,000,000 of their income, but paid no income tax whatever on \$21,000,000 of it.

Turning to the schemes for evading taxes on income not exempt by law, the President quoted Justice Stone of the Supreme Court, who had cited two men, more than 90 years old each, who had given away most of their fortunes shortly before death, and the courts held that these gifts were not taxable. A number of extremely rich men did the same when past 80. President Roosevelt said that it seemed to him just plain common sense that when a man past 80 gave away a large block of his fortune he was giving it in contemplation of death, and the gift should be taxed.

Turning to other ways of tax dodging, the

President said that one American family has 197 trust funds. It was easy to prove, he said, that the primary object of these trusts was to reduce income taxes by splitting up the estate. The trick has cost the government a large sum.

Should Receive Labor Support

The San Francisco Labor Council has indorsed all three of the propositions which are to be voted upon at the special election on August 13, with the recommendation to its adherents in all three instances to vote "yes."

Proposition No. 1 will provide \$13,950,000 through sale of bonds for improving the Patton, Stockton, Camarillo, Norwalk, Mendocino, Agnews, Napa and Sonoma state hospitals and the Pacific colony, as well as purchase of a new prison site in southern California, and extension of the state capitol building in Sacramento and the state building in Los Angeles.

Through expenditure of this money approximately 1,000,000 man-hours of work will be provided. This will be equal to approximately 4705 men working steadily for one year. If the same crew of artisans worked steadily on improvement of each building it would mean in northern California alone that 1473 men would be employed at the job for a year. Workers of various kinds will be employed and a tremendous cut in relief rolls is predicted.

Appearing on the same ballot are Nos. 2 and 3. Both are good business propositions and deserve the support of labor. No. 2 allows the state to borrow money from banks at 2 per cent to pay off debts, instead of by 5 per cent warrants. It is estimated that authorization of this procedure by the voters would result in the saving of millions of dollars for taxpayers.

Proposition No. 3 calls for creating a non-salaried Rector dam authority, which will be empowered to accept a 45 per cent grant from the federal government to start building a dam in Rector canyon, Napa County. The dam would impound waters for the use of four state institutions. Fifty-five per cent of the dam's cost would be paid through sale of revenue bonds. The bonds would be paid for by water users without one cent of cost to taxpayers.

Wage Reductions in Germany

How Hitlerism has reduced the standard of wages in the Reich to the lowest level since the post-war inflation era is disclosed by the official report of the Deutsche Reichsanstalt. The average weekly wage, according to this report, was 22.50 marks in 1934. In 1929 the German worker averaged a weekly income of 54.10 marks, while in 1933 his weekly income was still 35 marks.

Since the "Nazi revolution" the workers' income has been further reduced by increased taxes on wages and enforced contributions for social services and dues for such organizations as the Labor Front, the Association for Air Defense and others. These items subtract another 15 per cent from the depreciated average. In contradistinction to the sinking wage, the price index has risen steadily since 1933, so that the real wage does not reach even this low standard.

A Moscow dispatch relates that William Pieck, German Communist party leader, in an address to the Comintern (Third Internationale) said that a world-wide government merging all nations into one great state was the objective to be sought. Expressing the opinion that the German working classes are overcoming nationalism, he said they are establishing a force capable of overthrowing capitalism. He continued: "The present duty of Communist parties in the United States and elsewhere is to infiltrate among the masses and gain dominant influence as soon as possible."

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

(Unemployment Is Unnatural)

Last week we said that we hoped to show that unemployment is unnatural. What unsanitary set of circumstances could possibly have produced such a "weedy" crop of unemployment as is now being experienced in the United States?

One of the many basic and fundamental ideas agreed upon by practically all economists is that "human wants are unlimited." This is likewise confirmed by common sense and ordinary observation. We must be careful to distinguish between human wants and what people are able to buy. We would have to make such distinctions in any man-made order of social arrangement whether in Germany, Russia, or in America. Man has always wanted, and no doubt will always want, things he can't have.

Professor Charles Thompson, in his book, "Elementary Economics," approved for California high schools and now being used in Los Angeles, says: "We have seen also that there is no limit to human wants, though we must keep clearly in mind that there are limits to demand for goods." In this series of articles we are not concerned just now with demand, which refers only to such goods and services as we might want, and for which we are able and willing to pay; or which we might have on our promise to pay later. Professor Thompson goes on to say: "If any one of us should attempt to enumerate all the goods which he wanted it would be an endless task. Each individual has wants not only beyond what eventually becomes demand, but also for goods which he never hopes to possess."

Professor Fairchild, in his state-approved textbook, says: "Few human beings ever reach the point of complete satisfaction. In spite of the fact that each separate want can be completely satisfied, there is no limit to the total wants of man."

Gide, a French economist, puts it this way: "The more we see, the more we learn, the more our curiosity awakens, and the more, too, do our desires increase and multiply. Each invention, each idea that is born into the world, engenders a whole generation of new wants."

In a few moments the housewives of California could write down on a very small piece of paper enough real wants of things other people now possess, common necessities if you please, the "satisfaction" of which would put every unemployed person in the country to work for an indefinite period. In spite of the fact, for example, that the bathtub is now an old American institution, a government survey recently revealed that a large number of families in Peoria—and as Peoria goes in this matter so goes the nation—have no bathtubs. Many who do have would like better ones.

Did you ever hear the story of the miserly old wealthy woman who was persuaded by a "non-resistable" salesman to buy one of the most beautiful Bibles in the world? Well, she bought! And she loved it! But the old table on which it stood was such a poor place for such a beautiful Bible. She bought a beautiful stand. The Bible and stand looked so poorly in such a dingy old room! She refurnished the room. In time she rebuilt her home into the show-place of the countryside, all of which stimulated a great deal of employment of labor and capital. So it is with the chain of human wants.

(Copyright 1935, by N. D. Alper.)

Next week: Unemployment Is Man-Made is continued.

The Republicans wouldn't have a white elephant on their hands now if they hadn't whitewashed him so often.—Atlanta "Journal."

RACIAL UNITY IN FEDERATION

Representatives of 100 trade unions at a meeting in Renaissance Casino, New York, pledged themselves to do everything possible to eradicate race prejudice and discrimination from the trade union movement. The delegates, negro and white, set up a permanent organization to work for race unity within the framework of the American Federation of Labor.

BILL TO EXCLUDE MUSICIANS

A bill to restrict for ten years the entry into the United States of alien musicians, orchestra conductors and operatic and concert singers has been approved by the House Immigration Committee. It was introduced by Representative Hoepfel of California.

UNION EMBLEMS AND FAIR PLAY

To the Fair Play League, the Press, and All Concerned:

The Electrical Workers heartily approve and indorse the principles and meaning of the words "fair play."

We believe that there is no necessity at this late date to organize any league, association or body of people to promote fair play without having a standard that everybody—individual, firm, co-partnership, or corporation—must live up to, whereby chiseling in salaries, wages, hours of work or labor, workmanship, prices, etc., will be prohibitive.

The only way for firms, business houses, factories, etc., to create and practice fair play is to have all places of business display a union house card in their show windows, or have every employee, whether clerk, mechanic or artisan, carry and display his or her union card or button, showing affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and have the union stamp on the product for sale.

In this way evidence will be at hand showing that this particular place of business or firm believes in fair living conditions, fair working conditions, fair wages and fair play, whereby fair prices may be received for fair products.

In this way the fear of chiseling will be eliminated. Respectfully submitted.

FRED F. DUNNE,

Secretary International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 151

Yes, There Is a Reason!

The overwhelming majority of the members of the International Seamen's Union are puzzled about the intense communist drive on the Seamen's Unions. They wonder why the "red" propagandists have singled out the seamen for special attention.

Well, there is a reason for it all. Read and digest what Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, has to say upon the subject:

"The communists have no use for the seamen except for one purpose. Communists are international revolutionists. They are not concerned about the seaman's actual condition—his wages or his treatment—except as a matter of propaganda. They can not send their propaganda through the mails or the express companies, so they themselves frankly admit that they need the seamen to carry their propaganda from one port to another throughout the world.

"American seamen ought to know these things, and native-born seamen especially ought to know them, in order that they may protect themselves and their union against unscrupulous men who have no purpose except to make seamen propaganda carriers for the 'reds.'"—"Seamen's Journal."

They Did Not Forget!

By FANNIE M. COHN in "Justice"

The scope of the contribution which women have made to the building of our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has yet to be evaluated. Amongst them were martyrs and heroines. Who can forget the 1909 general strike of the waistmakers, 80 per cent of whom were women, and most of them young girls? It then became the mission of these women, who were recent immigrants and hardly knew the language of the land, to launch the first organized attack on the sweatshop.

The idealism and fearlessness displayed by these women will always remain an inspiration to our own members and to the general labor movement. But while the do-or-die spirit of these pioneers left an indelible impression upon the industry it did not result in a strong union because greed was still in the saddle, determined not to make concessions to the workers.

And the waistmakers paid for this greed a terrible price in the Triangle tragedy. On a beautiful spring morning, March 25, 1911, when the sun was smiling on the New York millions, as a bolt from a clear sky came cries of hundreds of workers trapped in the Triangle factory. The victims rushed to the doors only to find them closed because the employers, haunted by fear of "invasion" of union organizers, had locked them. When the smoke cleared, 146 victims, many of them still in their teens, whose place should have been in the school, were lying dead on the sidewalks or burned beyond recognition in the debris of the Triangle factory.

The waistmakers knew that had the strike in the Triangle factory been won, and the union recognized by the employers, the tragedy would not have happened, as their union would have compelled the employers to comply with the factory laws and keep the doors of the fire escapes open. The thousands of dressmakers, cloakmakers and other members of our International who followed the procession of mourning then resolved that these 146 unprotected human beings, sacrificed to greed and industrial autocracy, should not have perished in vain.

The best memorial for the Triangle victims and to our martyrs who sacrificed their health and, in many instances, their very lives to the building of our union is a further resolve to redouble our efforts to further strengthen the ranks of our workers and help develop their minds to meet the fundamental political, economic and social changes dictated by current conditions.

VICTIMS OF TYRANNICAL LAWS

Headed by Jack Conroy, novelist and holder of a 1935 Guggenheim Fellowship, a commission of writers left New York last week for Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., to request Governor Eugene T. Talmadge of Georgia to use his influence to bring about the repeal of the 1861 anti-insurrection law on which Angelo Herndon, negro labor leader, has been sentenced to from eighteen to twenty years on the chain gang, and to investigate cases in Alabama in which citizens have been sent to the chain gang for six months and fined \$100 for the mere possession of more than one copy of a radical magazine or leaflet.

ANXIETY FOR BOSSY

Farmer (to druggist)—Now, be sure an' write plain on them bottles which is for the Jersey cow and which is for my wife. I don't want nothin' to 'appen to that Jersey Cow.—Ex.

Make it your business to buy union-made products and your merchants will make it their business to sell them.

Must Work in Fields Or Relief Is Shut Off

The attempt to solve the farm labor problem by shutting off relief until farmers have enough "hands" to harvest their crops is likely to have some very interesting effects, says an I. L. N. S. story from Washington.

In South Dakota 19,000 heads of families were cut off the relief rolls last week. Apparently state and federal relief joined in this action. The avowed object was to make men now on relief seek work in the harvest fields.

Less details are given from other states but the movement is widespread. Illinois has stopped work relief in rural districts. In twenty Iowa counties men have been denied relief and told to join the threshing crews. In Kansas men on relief have been warned that they will be dropped from the rolls unless they accept temporary employment.

All but specialized relief projects have been halted in North Dakota, and at least one county of Minnesota has shut off work relief. Plans are being made to cut off federal allotments in twenty-six Nebraska counties and reduce them in others. Ohio, Indiana and other states are taking similar courses.

No one wants able-bodied men to be supported in idleness when there is necessary work to be done, but the question is raised very seriously in Washington whether such summary measures do not work great injustice on helpless people. Men who have been for a year or two on relief are not strong enough to go into the harvest field.

That there are downright loafers, and that many of these are on relief, is not denied, but investigation does not bear out the wholesale claims. Harry Hopkins probed the charge that people on relief refused to work in Baltimore, and of nearly 200 cases probed, all but four were held justified. In New Jersey, the complaint that people on relief would not pick berries was probed by F.E.R.A. investigators and found untrue.

Very strong protest is being roused against forcing men to work for the wages now paid on farms. Farm wages over the country are back to

99 per cent of the pre-war level, according to studies made by the Department of Agriculture, and at that, this is the highest in four years.

The average wage on farms throughout the country, for comparatively transient work, is \$1.41 a day—without board. It varies from 70 cents in South Carolina to \$2.55 in Massachusetts—this last was a surprise to the investigators themselves. In South Dakota, farm laborers average only \$1.10 a day with board, or \$1.65 without. Rates in Nebraska are substantially the same. Illinois farm wages run \$1.25 a day with board, and \$1.60 without. All these figures are from the Department of Agriculture.

Naturally, the American labor movement does not look kindly on forcing men to work for such wages. The relief scale for unskilled labor on federal projects is 40 cents an hour. Farm days are almost invariably ten hours long, and often more, which makes the contrast sharper.

PICNIC OF NATIVE SONS

Dolores Parlor No. 208, N. S. G. W., will give a picnic at Madrona Park, Contra Costa County, on Sunday, August 11. Dancing, games and other attractions will be provided, accompanied by union music. Round trip tickets via the Key Route, including admission to the park, are \$1; children, 50 cents.

L. A. Furniture Strike

The convention of furniture buyers in San Francisco this week was the occasion of a visit by a committee of striking furniture workers from Los Angeles whose object was to place before the delegates the details of the controversy which involves eleven manufacturers in the southern city and to urge them to confine their purchases to fair firms.

One of the spokesmen for the committee, George Hennis, informed the Labor Clarion that the strike has been in progress for thirteen weeks, and that while fourteen of the factories have agreed to the union scale of from 40 to 80 cents an hour, the following furniture manufacturing companies have refused to accede to the union's demands:

Morris, L. A. Period, L. C. Phenix, C. R. Kayser, Sandburg, Ronney & Sons, Cherman, Nachman, F. H. Gillespie, Advance and J. B. Burns.

The committee is appealing to buyers "as American citizens who believe in fair play to help us in this struggle by not buying from factories that are on strike."

District Carpenters Propose Arbitration

The attempt on the part of a group of contractors to impose an arbitrary wage scale of \$8 a day for carpenters in the San Francisco Bay district, as reported in last week's Labor Clarion, is resented by the Bay District Council of Carpenters, who severely criticize the attempt to ignore the principle of arbitration in dealings between employer and employee.

Citing the fact that thirteen firms, purporting to represent the membership of the Associated General Contractors, announced the wage decision through the press, the Carpenters' Council has published an open letter in which it declares it has unanimously voted to submit to arbitration all questions now in dispute between the parties, and so notified the contractors.

Receiving no answer, the District Council of Carpenters makes public its objection to the procedure of the employers in the following points:

Unwarranted Assumption

The action is "not an agreement in any sense of the word, but a set of working conditions promulgated by a small group of contractors meeting in a room down town and assuming to represent hundreds of contractors and builders in San Francisco."

The carpenters "were not consulted, are not a party to it, and under no obligation to recognize it; have no intention of doing so."

If the thirteen firms that state they agreed to the set up "can meet and set wage scales for their competitors and employees and get away with it, they can meet again next month and set another scale."

In November, 1932, a wage board reaffirmed the scale of \$9 per day for carpenters for 1933, a scale that had been in effect for many years. Six weeks later five of these and others repudiated the agreement and are now attempting to set a \$6 scale.

The proposition has no termination time, no agreement with employees or any other group for joint administration, no machinery for enforcement.

Contractors Likened to Communists

In denying "the principle of arbitration this group of contractors is lining up with the program of the communists, who advocate settlement of disputes by force, do not believe in agreements and are opposed to arbitration."

The letter concludes: "Now of all times is the time for every group in the building industry to pull together. . . . Any group that proposes to be a law unto itself in a spirit of take it and like it . . . is just rocking the industrial boat and is alone responsible for the consequences. Our offer to arbitrate still stands."

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - Secretary
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3036 Sixteenth Street San Francisco

Workers Victims of "Kick-back" Schemes

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor has submitted a strong report, written by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, attacking the "kick-back" method by which unscrupulous contractors on government projects defraud workers of their rightful wages.

The committee declared that "employment conditions on government construction work were in a deplorable shape" and recommended the enactment of new legislation to prohibit the abuses.

The conclusions of the committee were reached after a year's investigation of the operation of the Bacon-Davis prevailing wage law following charges that contractors were compelling workers as the price of their jobs to "kick back" into the employers' pockets a considerable portion of their wages.

Exploitation of Workers

On the subject of the abuses uncovered by the investigation the report said:

"It was disclosed that unscrupulous contractors took full advantage of the unemployment situation to exploit labor and to deprive workmen of the wages to which they were by law entitled.

"The workmen, realizing that employment was scarce and fearing to jeopardize the meager income they were receiving, did not make complaint themselves, but injustices in most instances were brought to light by trade labor organizations whose co-operation and assistance have been most helpful."

"Kick-Back" Methods Cited

Among the violations of the workers' legal rights the committee included direct "kick-backs," where workers returned to employers stated amounts from their pay envelopes, underpayment, and the letting of work to partnerships of workers.

The committee also cited instances of arrangements between service officers supervising Civilian Conservation Corps camps whereby contractors were permitted to receive the workers' pay checks and deduct certain amounts.

Relief Work Practices Scored

The committee included among violations of the workers' rights the failure of the Emergency Relief Administration to pay prevailing wages on public works projects, the creation of arbitrary classifications known as "semi-skilled" labor, prohibited by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration rules, and condemned laxness and irregularities of government inspectors in enforcing labor regulations.

New Protective Laws Urged

Claiming that "those departments of the government which made a sincere effort to cope with the situation and compel compliance with the law were confronted with barriers which it appears can be lifted only by further legislation," the committee recommended new laws to:

Guarantee payment of local prevailing wage to all laborers and mechanics on federal construction in excess of \$2000 "where not in conflict with

existing law." The Bacon-Davis act applied to federal building construction in excess of \$5000.

Provide predetermination of the prevailing wage on contracts so contractors will know labor costs in advance.

Withhold payments to contractors to reimburse workers not paid prevailing wages.

Co-ordinate departmental activities so that the government will not continue contracting with those who disregard the law.

Provide remedies for workers by allowing them the same right of action against contractors as is now conferred by the bond statute on persons furnishing labor and materials.

AMERICAN KIDNAPED BY NAZIS

On the ground that he had anti-fascist literature in his locker on board the United States steamship Manhattan, Lawrence Simpson, American seaman three years in the employ of the line, was brutally beaten and kidnaped into Germany in June by officials of the Gestapo, Nazi secret police, who boarded the ship ten miles outside of Hamburg.

TENNESSEE OLD-AGE PENSION

The Tennessee House of Representatives has passed an old-age pension law, 81 to 7, to include all totally disabled adults not inmates of any institution. The measure, which now goes to the Senate, would place a tax on cosmetics, chewing gum and candies, all amusements for which the admission price is over 25 cents, boxing and wrestling matches, football and baseball games.

A COMMUNITY CHEST ACTIVITY

During the first six months of 1935 the Social Service Exchange at Community Chest headquarters received 63,937 inquiries concerning identification of persons seeking aid from public and private welfare agencies, as against 41,605 inquiries for the corresponding months in 1934. This increase indicates the extensive use of Exchange facilities by the local Emergency Relief Administration, according to Mrs. Alta C. Hoover, chairman of the Social Service, who says that at present 39 per cent of all inquiries are from the public relief agency.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Members of local unions who have passed away since last reports are as follows: Frederick J. Keane, member of Municipal Carmen's Union, Division 518; George Edward Brown, Carmen's Union No. 1004; Chris Hansen, International Longshoremen's Association; Joseph Gardner (Desjardins), Lathers' Union No. 65; Raymond J. Dover, Electrical Workers No. 6; Edward S. Hewner, Operating Engineers' Union No. 64.

They say "money talks," but union labels talk louder when it comes to union-earned money.

Teachers' Federation Adds 165 New Unions

Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary of the American Federation of Teachers, reports from Chicago that between June, 1933, and May, 1935, the Federation chartered 165 locals, which is the largest gain during any period in the history of the organization. Pointing out that this "unprecedented growth in the union movement among class room teachers" is stimulated by conditions arising out of the business depression but not caused by it, Miss Hanson adds:

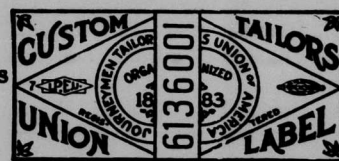
"The active membership is about 20,000, forming an aggressive nucleus for protecting the interest of the class room teacher. Gains during this period are spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with several states appearing actively for the first time. The movement has developed because of the inadequacy of the conventional state and national professional organizations.

"Teachers are realizing that the school problem is a national problem. They are realizing that hope for a solution does not lie with the administrators but with themselves. They are realizing the truth of what sociology has taught them—that it is group action which is most effective today, that no one group standing by itself can win in a struggle so vital to all, and that they must unite with the American Federation of Labor with its long history of active and intelligent support of public education."

The nineteenth annual convention of the Federation will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, the week of August 25. The main topics before the convention will be financial support of the schools and intellectual freedom for teachers and pupils. These subjects will be discussed by distinguished educators and labor leaders.

It is said that most girls close their eyes when being kissed, and from the looks of most men we don't blame them.—"Plant City Courier."

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Joseph McLaughlin, who was one of the best known craftsmen in the book and job branch of the printing industry before his retirement from the trade about ten years ago because of ill health, died in a northern California hospital last Saturday. Mr. McLaughlin, who was single, was born in San Francisco in 1870. He was initiated in San Francisco Typographical Union in April, 1891, and paid his first month's dues to E. H. Leonard, who was then chairman of the Bancroft Printing Company chapel. So far as the records of San Francisco Union reveal, Mr. McLaughlin had a continuous membership in the I. T. U. of more than forty-four years. Interment of his remains was made in Holy Cross Cemetery following services held in San Francisco last Monday.

The executive officers of Typographical Union No. 21 have been officially advised by Woodruff Randolph, secretary of the I. T. U., that Ginn & Co. of Boston has adjusted its controversy with the printing trades unions. The capitulation of this company, one of the largest publishers of school textbooks in the United States, rightfully may be considered as a real victory for the unions involved. The contest, which was waged for months, was not confined to Boston. It became nationwide when the Allied Printing Trade Councils in various metropolitan areas, including San Francisco, responded to the call of the Boston Allied for action. It is reported that one of the chief executives of Ginn & Co. has been in San Francisco for more than a month in the interests of the company, which had submitted books for approval of local school authorities. This representative probably sensed the sentiment of a potential factor in San Francisco civic affairs, which, in turn, may have had something to do with the settlement made by Ginn & Co. with the printing trades unions in Boston. This is the second notable victory for the printing trades unions in their controversies with textbook publishing companies in less than a year. It will be remembered the John C. Winston Company of Philadelphia was persuaded to return to the union fold early last winter. Next? The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, publishers of the "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "Country Gentleman."

The San Francisco Club of Printing House

On the
"We Don't Patronize List"
of the
San Francisco Labor Council
are the

**SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**

All Publications of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., stubborn adherent to the open shop-company union labor policy.

Craftsmen makes the important announcement that Harry L. Gage, vice-president of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and honorary president of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, New York, will review the Tileston & Hollingsworth Calendar for 1935 at a dinner-meeting to be given by the club at the Engineers' Club, 206 Sansome street, at 6:30 p. m. Thursday, August 15. The price of the dinner will be \$1.50 per plate. The announcement carries the notation that if any of the friends of the Craftsmen's Club "find it more convenient to come after dinner they will be welcome." Mr. Gage will commence his address at 7:45 p. m.

No. 21's Labor Day Committee is busily engaged in formulating plans for participation in the parade. Its members have been faithful in attendance at the meetings thus far held, and another session is scheduled for next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A band has been engaged for the printing trades division, and some other units of the Allied Council have already signified their willingness to share in that portion of the expense. The committee earnestly solicits the support of chairmen of chapels in bringing the subject of the parade to the attention of members. An impressive numerical showing is the goal of these demonstrations, and the responsibility therefor rests solely upon the individual member. Make your plans now to spend a portion of Labor Day in union labor's marching ranks—which will be in Market street, and not at fishing and summer resorts.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Hey, hey, they won! Yeah, bo, our ball players chalked up a 9 to 5 victory over the Swagger Club Sunday. The boys played good ball, and despite considerable wind, their fielding was good.

Outstanding in Sunday's ball game was the snappy fielding of Mickey McDermott. He caught one fly ball, much to his own surprise. At bat five times, he connected with the ball one time for a two-bagger, also much to his own surprise.

As a baserunner, Johnny Sullivan is to be likened to ye olde tyme Mercury, excepting, perhaps, that Johnny lacks wings and that he has an awfully hard time lifting his feet.

Roy Nelson called at the home of Louie Margreiter and found him much improved. Mr. Margreiter is on the sick list of the chapel.

Boarding a northbound train last week was Jerry Hegarty. Jerry is heading for his old stamping grounds in Montana.

Tommy Parry returned last week from an automobile trip that took him to Vancouver, B. C., Mount Rainier, the Columbia River Highway and Crater Lake. A most scenic trip was reported.

"Where have you been?" we inquired of Ralph McIntosh. Says he—"Around!" Anyway, he was on vacation a couple of weeks.

Bud Campbell opened his slip Monday after having acquired some sun tan on the Eel River.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

A prophecy unfulfilled! As secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., Munro Roberts went on record at one of their conventions by stating "the mailers cannot help themselves without the M. T. D. U."

Since that time Toronto Mailers' Union, the home-town union of Harold Mitchell, now vice-president of the M. T. D. U., withdrew from the M. T. D. U. by nearly a three to one vote. And in their last election voted overwhelmingly Progressive, the first time in the history of the Toronto union. Advices at hand from a trustworthy source are to the effect that "we (the members of the Toronto Mailers' Union) are progressing very well without the M. T. D. U., and are more closely allied with the printers of Toronto than ever before." And also "of the members who have been voluntarily paying per capita into the M. T. D. U., a falling off each month is shown, as these members are also beginning to realize they derive no benefits from their 'two-bits,' or 25 cents monthly per capita to the M. T. D. U."

Besides the widely-known "outlaw" unions, the I. T. U. has chartered three mailer unions that are not affiliated with the M. T. D. U. Both the newly chartered mailer unions and the well-known "outlaw" unions are in a healthy condition.

From a reliable source it is learned that considerable agitation is going on in the Topeka (Kans.) Mailers' Union for withdrawal from the M. T. D. U.

Harold Mitchell, vice-president of the M. T. D. U., is foreman on a daily newspaper of Toronto, Canada. Rand Anderson, the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., is foreman on a daily newspaper of New York City. A good question for the members of the M. T. D. U. to consider would be just how it's possible for members of the executive council of the M. T. D. U. to agitate for the shorter work-day and week and increased wages for the working members and at the same time fulfill their duties to the newspapers as foremen. The management of daily newspapers are not in the habit of giving foremanship jobs to those who seek to increase instead of decrease

Wagner Labor Relations Act

Displays Teeth in Bakersfield

That the Wagner national labor relations act appears to have teeth in it was demonstrated last week when the office of the Los Angeles board ordered the Pacific Freight Lines system to re-employ four men who admittedly had been discharged for union activities.

Complaint was filed by Herman W. Phillips and S. P. Smith, representing the Truck Drivers' Union here. E. S. Neal was sent here to investigate all charges, and after hearing all the evidence reported that discrimination on account of union activity had been used. T. H. Harmon, T. U. Tinker and Ralph M. Hoseason have been re-employed, and other cases are being considered. Reports Neal:

"Any plans this company might have entertained to thwart union activities among their men have changed since this incident came up. They propose to adopt a 'hands off' policy in matters of this nature and their conciliatory attitude in this case seems to indicate that they are sincere in the adoption of this policy."—"Union Labor Journal," Bakersfield.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

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Agreement Signed to Take Place of N.R.A.

N.R.A. wage and working conditions will be continued in the men's clothing industry in New York as the result of a collective agreement signed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange. The new agreement takes the place of the pact that expired July 1 and will continue in force until June 30, 1937. It affects more than 30,000 workers in the New York City area.

President Sidney Hillman of the union said that the principles of the new agreement would be of advantage to some 125,000 workers in the industry throughout the country and that fully 80 per cent of the industry in all centers would benefit.

Incorporated in the agreement is a child labor clause and the N.R.A. work-week schedule of hours. The contract embodies a provision for the thirty-six hour week, with the additional provision that no day shall exceed eight hours.

Additional provisions of the agreement are that slack season work will be equally distributed among all employees and that any manufacturer moving from the metropolitan area shall continue to be bound by the agreement.

The unemployment insurance fund embodied in the old agreement is continued, obliging the employers to pay a total of 1½ per cent of their payroll into the fund. It is provided, however, that if any federal, state or municipal fund should be set up during the life of the agreement the manufacturers shall be granted an equalizing adjustment.

Farming out of work to employees to be done at home is forbidden.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz was continued as impartial chairman of the industry, which has long maintained permanent machinery for the enforcement of collective agreements and the settlement of disputes.

Laundry Workers' Union Elects Delegates to State Convention

At an election held on Monday last by the Laundry Workers' Union for delegates to the San Diego convention of the California State Federation of Labor there were fourteen candidates, of whom six were chosen. The successful candidates were Lawrence Palacios, with top vote of 841; Charles Keegan, 796; Margie Lydon, 575; Tillie Clifford, 471; Charles O'Connor, 466, and Jack O'Keefe, 399.

To fill the vacancy in the office of secretary-treasurer of the International Laundry Workers' Union a special election held recently by the local union resulted in Carrie Palmer, a former secretary of the San Francisco union, receiving a vote of 766, as against 211 for Thomas of Sacramento.

Postal Clerks' Forty-Hour Bill Being Considered by Conferees

The bill for a forty-hour week for postal employees is in conference between Senate and House, and the best guessers on the Hill will not say when it will come out, according to A. F. of L. advices from Washington.

When the bill was first introduced it was op-

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posed by the Post Office Department. Postmaster General Farley has since come out for the measure and is supporting it.

The House bill contained a clause which figured pay on an hours and mileage basis for railway postal workers. This is the rule which prevails in the contracts between the railroads and the transportation brotherhoods. The Senate cut out this clause, and whether it shall be put back again seems to be one of the chief points at issue.

Series of Labor Broadcasts Sponsored by Bakersfield Unions

Thousands of listeners were entertained last Friday evening when the Bakersfield Musicians' Union opened a series of twenty-six labor union broadcasts over Station W6XAI with a sparkling program of musical numbers. Ensembles, special arrangements, vocal and instrumental solos—all were included.

Tonight (Friday, August 9) the program will be presented at the same time by Kern River Local No. 19 of the Oil Workers' Union. In addition to the musical features Fred Phillips, international officer, will speak on problems of workers in the oil industry.

The "union broadcast" is given over W6XAI every Friday night, between 6:15 and 6:45.

To Settle Controversy

Efforts to bring about a settlement of the controversy involving the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor were begun at a conference of building trades unions called by President Green of the A. F. of L.

Meeting in the A. F. of L. building in Washington this week, the conference elected John Possehl temporary chairman and Thomas L. Hughes temporary secretary. Election of permanent officers of the Building Trades Department followed, all present officers of the department being chosen by acclamation, as follows:

J. W. Williams, president; Herbert Rivers, secretary-treasurer; John Possehl, first vice-president; Richard J. Gray, second vice-president; D. W. Tracy, third vice-president; William McCarthy, fourth vice-president; Thomas L. Hughes, fifth vice-president; Joseph V. Moreschi, sixth vice-president.

Seven unions were represented as the conference met. They were: Bricklayers, Plasterers and

Restoration of Jobs Promised by Meherin

In its campaign to induce the State Harbor Commission to return laid-off workers to their jobs, Pile Drivers' Union No. 34 has submitted to the committee investigating the employment situation and alleged abuses of civil service rules some interesting exhibits in the form of photographs.

Cameramen sent to twenty-four of the docks produced pictures showing the piers to be in "a deplorably run-down condition," described by the union as "a disgrace to the waterfront." Slip facings were shown to be badly eaten away and shattered.

Three pile driver crews of more than thirty men have been laid off while a "top-heavy white collar staff is kept on," declared D. T. Campbell, union representative.

The investigating committee was said to have been impressed with the photos and revealed that in secret session with Patrick W. Meherin, harbor board president, they obtained his promise to return repairmen to their jobs as rapidly as possible.

Masons' International Union of America, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Union of Operating Engineers, International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazo Helpers, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 2, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cooks No. 44, Bernard Schiff vice A. J. Van Bebber; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, C. A. Baker vice O. E. Rolstad; Musicians No. 6, Clark Wilson vice George Kittler; Operating Engineers No. 64, Theo. Heins vice William Towne; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 45, Charles Carney vice George White. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council, also resolution approving Proposition No. 1 on the state ballot, already indorsed by this Council. Sailors' Union of the Pacific, resolution relative to controversy between Ferryboatmen and Bargemen. Telegram from Victor A. Olander, secretary of Seamen's Union of America, urging the Council to give full support to Ferryboatmen's Union in endeavors to carry out its contracts and agreements. The River Lines, requesting Council to persuade certain unions, some affiliated and some not affiliated with the Council, to live up to their agreements. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, urging patronage of their union store card, and informing trade unionists that no union clerks are employed in stores not displaying said card. Vallejo Consolidated Building Trades, Metal Trades and Central Labor Councils, urging favorable votes on pending ballot propositions, which have been approved by this Council, also suggesting amendment to constitution of California State Federation of Labor relative to travel allowances to district officers. George Wilson, president of Mother Lode Miners' Union No. 48, acknowledging receipt of weekly donation, and stating indications of success owing to shut-down of ten more stamps in the Argonaut mill;

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias. Co-Op Manufacturing Company. Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness. Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter. Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness St.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

John G. Iis Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

George W. Robinson Company, 389 Clementina.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

one-half of stamps only working at present; a letter was read purporting to be signed by Alvin Van Ausdal, secretary of Jackson Miners No. 48, disclaiming sentiments attributed to him in the "California Federationist," and criticizing representatives of State Federation of Labor. On motion, secretary of this council was instructed to write a reply to said letter.

Referred to Executive Committee—Asking for assistance in unionizing chain grocery stores or placing Safeway Stores on the unfair list; also submitting a new wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Label Section—Communication from Kansas City Joint Board of International Ladies' Garment Workers, relative to unfair factory concerns, and boycotting "Betty Rose" ladies' coats.

Report of Executive Committee—Arranged for a conference between international representatives of Firemen and Oilers and the Operating Engineers, wherefore controversy is entirely out of hands of the Council. Heard complaint of United Garment Cutters against Galland Laundry, and instructed secretary to cite parties involved to next meeting of the committee. Appointed the following committee to investigate the Fair Play League: John C. Daly, Theodore Johnson, J. F. Metcalfe, William Thompson and William H. Army. Reported the following unions transmitted donations to Jackson Miners last week: Waiters No. 30, Miscellaneous No. 110, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 256. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners reported Price's shoe stores are now fair to them. Retail Shoe Clerks presented additional objections to the Fair Play League, and solicit support of the Retail Clerks' store card and button. Auto Mechanics No. 1305 are presenting new agreement to automotive industry, are conducting an organizing campaign, and have arranged for conference with repairers. Pastemakers may have to extend campaign to Fresno against West Coast Macaroni Company, as latter company is supported by a Fresno concern. Street Car Men, Division 1004, are interested in the case pending in the Federal District Court relative to one-man operated street car ordinance. Longshoremen are having difficulty with radio stations refusing to grant them use of services; have three representatives at the Washington conference with Department of Labor. Fur Workers are having conferences with employers and thank President Vandeleur for assistance. Cap Makers ask for support of their union label on caps made in San Francisco. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 will also be represented at Washington conference, on the question of retroactive pay.

Report of special committee to investigate Fair Play League, submitted a progressive report, giving outline of claims of the organization, and have made arrangements for a conference with all parties, including Retail Clerks' organizations.

Election committee, consisting of Brothers Hugo Ernst, Charles F. Coughlan, George Kidwell, George Richards, John La Force and Joseph McManus, submitted its report, that Sister Marguerite Finkenbinder and Brother George Ward were elected to represent the Council at the coming convention of the California State Federation of Labor, having received the highest number of votes. On motion they were declared elected, their compensation to be submitted to the executive committee for recommendation to the next meeting.

Receipts, \$526.60; **expenditures**, \$399.40.

Council adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Orders for uniforms, bands and regalia for the Labor Day parade should be given out to the firms taking such orders without delay, to insure readiness in time for the celebration. Business agents are requested to take names of old and disabled members unable to walk in the parade

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The secretary of Miscellaneous Union No. 110 reports the union still growing. New members are being taken in every meeting. Evidently the lower paid kitchen help is learning the value of organization. He also tells the writer that calls are beginning to come in from out of town for efficient kitchen help.

Cooks' Union No. 44 at its last business meeting elected Brother Ben Schiff delegate to the Labor Council in place of Brother A. J. Van Bibber. They also voted to purchase the tickets sent them by the Scalpers' Union in aid of the Modesto defense.

Brother Mason was up to Jackson over the week-end. He reports that the town has become quiet after the last vigilante raid. The business men are feeling the effect of the prolonged struggle. Don't forget, boys, those miners still need your help; so keep your contributions flowing into the Labor Council. Every little bit is a help.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 reports that Marguerite Finkenbinder was elected as delegate to the convention of the State Federation of Labor from the Labor Council.

Was down to Santa Cruz visiting Brother J. Manus, who is trying to recover from the effects of the attack made upon him in Oakland last April. Jimmy has a long job on his hands to get well. The doctor tells him it will be at least another year before he will be fit to work. It was a real professional slugger who did the job on Jimmy.

The Darvis Grill, at 564 Geary street, has again gone haywire. Our crew is out and it is being operated non-union. Stay out of this place.

The Sanitary Coffee Shop, 1401 Divisadero street, is all lined up and O. K.

Brother McDonough is back on the job. He reports that conditions for the culinary workers are none too good in Salt Lake City. Quite a number of places are running non-union and in these houses the employees are working nine and ten hours, six and seven days per week.

Remember that we do not buy from the Kress or Woolworth stores. Also stay out of the Roosevelt, on Fifth at Mission, White Log Taverns, Pig 'n' Whistle, Foster's, Clinton's and the Danube, on Ellis street. Always look for our union house card in the restaurant. That is a sign that the house is fully organized.

JEWELRY WORKERS STRIKE

Production in the gold and platinum jewelry manufacturing trade in New York and vicinity was nearly paralyzed when 3500 jewelry workers responded to the strike call issued by Local 1, International Jewelry Workers' Union. The union demanded a union shop, a 30 per cent increase in wages and a thirty-hour week. Picket lines were established before many manufacturing jewelers' establishments.

and apply for tickets to the Grandstand Committee. List of names to be handed in not later than Saturday, August 17, at meeting of the Labor Day Committee in the Labor Temple. All floats must be approved by the Float Committee, which will issue permits required to admit each float into the line of the parade. J. A. O'C.

Always demand the union card, label and button.

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Labor Day Committee

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple Saturday Evening, August 3, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman E. D. Vandeleur. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Roll call of officers, all present. Attendance record of delegates kept by the sergeant-at-arms.

Credentials—Paste Makers; delegates seated.

Reports of Committees—Committee on Floats submitted report in writing that it has approved designs for seventeen floats up to date, and consulted at their last meeting with the Paste Makers and the Hospital and Institutional Workers in regard to their plans. The Carpenters and the Chauffeurs are also reported contemplating floats as parts of their turnout. Committee will continue meeting Tuesday evenings at the Building Trades Temple, and are looking around for a suitable place where floats may be built and stored. Committee on Music reported that fifteen bands have been engaged up to date, and additional bands are contemplated to be ordered. Most other committees reported progress, and the Uniform Committee, meeting every Monday evening, Room 204, Labor Temple, asks that those contemplating ordering uniforms do so at once.

Reports of Unions—Garage Men will parade in uniforms. Junior Unions of Boys and Girls will have colors and banner presented to them at next meeting of the Labor Day Committee. Bill Posters and Billers will all walk in the San Francisco parade. Painters 1158 will parade in uniform. Automobile Mechanics have taken extraordinary precautions to insure that members will show up in the parade or pay the fine.

The public address system has been arranged, and it will be up to each union without delay to send in four copies of a statement of not more than twenty-five words for announcement to the public during the parade from the four places where the announcements will be made.

The Grandstand Committee asks that each union have its business agent make a list of the union's old and disabled members who desire to sit in the grandstand, such lists to be furnished at earliest opportunity, to enable committee to issue the requisite number of tickets.

At a previous meeting objections were raised in regard to floats being permitted to compete for prize with the one to be furnished by the Labor Council. This seems to be overcome by the Chauffeurs' Union announcing exhibiting a float that will cost more than that ordered by the Labor Council, as the Chauffeurs have contracted to pay \$365 for their float, while the Labor Council pays only \$335. The delegates will be proper judges to say which is the best float, regardless of the cost.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the drawing for the positions in the line of march be held next meeting of the General Committee.

Under the head of good and welfare there were introduced to the delegates "Stogie" Elston of the Chauffeurs and Brother Carlson of the Hostlers' Union, who made appropriate speeches in response to the introduction.

All indications are that each union is now alive to its duty in making a good appearance in the parade and endeavoring to outdo each other.

Committee adjourned at 9 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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MOTORMAN LOSES LIFE

Otto Ottesen, a Municipal Railway motorman, was fatally injured on Sunday last when struck by an automobile while adjusting a broken trolley rope on a B line car at Thirty-third avenue and Balboa street, and the driver of the machine was arrested.

STEAM SHOVEL MEN GET BACK PAY

Two dozen union steam shovel operators will receive more than \$800 in back pay as a result of a decision by Superior Judge I. L. Harris. The judge ruled that operators of clam shell and drag lines for C. C. W. & H. H. Haun and Eaton & Smith, contractors on sewer jobs for the city, should be classified as steam shovel operators and receive pay for that class of work.

GET GOVERNMENT JOBS

Frederick R. Soule and Dean S. Jennings, newspaper men who were discharged from local newspapers for their activity in the Newspaper Guild, have been appointed to government positions in the public relations division of the Resettlement Administration. They are now in Washington becoming acquainted with their duties. Soule will be stationed in San Francisco and Jennings in Denver. The Guild proudly claims credit for their receiving the jobs.

WHOLESALE PRICES

During the week ended July 27 wholesale commodity prices recovered the decline of the preceding week, rising 0.1 per cent, according to a report issued by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The composite index now stands at 79.2 per cent of the 1926 average. The general average is 1.7 per cent above the low for the year and 6 per cent above the level of the corresponding week of 1934. Compared with two years ago, the present level of wholesale prices shows a gain of 14.5 per cent.

STRIKE CLOSES COTTON MILL

The Florence (Ala.) Cotton Mill has closed as the result of a strike of forty workers in the weaving department. The weavers declared it was too hot in the weaving room and that working conditions were bad.

Union Men Fired Upon

Earl King, business agent and secretary-treasurer of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders' Association, reported to the police on Sunday last that he and a companion were fired upon as they drove down Kearny street as they were returning from a meeting at Eagles' Hall.

At California street the occupant of a car coming from the opposite direction was seen to lean out and a pistol shot was heard. Police found the handle broken from King's auto lying in the street, but were mystified by the lack of a bullet mark on the car door.

The shooting took place just twenty-four hours after Eugene ("Dutch") Dietrich, I. L. A. business agent, wounded one of a band of six men who were assertedly trying to force their way into his home at the point of a gun.

Police arrested six men suspected of the shootings.

Application of Wagner Act to Dock Troubles Demanded by Ryan

Joseph P. Ryan of New York, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, said at a mass meeting in New Orleans last Sunday that a show-down will be demanded of federal officials in Washington this week on the New Orleans port labor situation.

He said no strike would be called if it could be avoided, but it was possible union labor at other points would be instructed not to work cargoes shipped from the port of New Orleans. He said a strike probably would be necessary unless the government puts into operation the Wagner labor disputes act.

I. L. A. workers are demanding a forty-four-hour week at 90 cents an hour, compared with the present work-week of forty-eight hours at wages ranging from 55 to 75 cents an hour.

FLY IN THE OINTMENT

Air-conditioning is not an unmixed blessing. For example, it is why Congress still is in session.—Louisville "Times."

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Tobacco Arrogance

L. L. N. S.

The limit, the ultimate, the ne plus ultra of cringing before corporation power and kowtowing to arrogant wealth was reached at Reidsville, N. C., a short time ago. The "property holders" of that little city held a meeting and issued a declaration that they approved and supported anything and everything that the American Tobacco Company had done or might do. The pledge is absolute. The "property holders" cannot even change their alleged minds on this subject without breaking their plighted word!

And to add an ipecac gravy to this nauseating stew, the local paper, Reidsville "Review," prints a column of the grossest flattery of this corporation, and lauds its vast power. If this appears a strong statement, try to write a milder one that will tell the truth. Here is the resolution:

"We, the undersigned citizens and property holders of the City of Reidsville, wish to go on record as indorsing the past and future policies of the American Tobacco Company in this city, and pledge our support to them 100 per cent."

Past and future policies, please observe! Whatever the American Tobacco Company is doing, has done, or may do in the years ahead, is right. The "property holders" of Reidsville have said it, and have left themselves no loophole to take it back.

The background of this development is simple. The American Tobacco Company has a plant at that place. A decided majority of the workers in that plant belong to the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. They asked for an increase in wages and for vacations each year with pay. The company refused, without parley. They had refused the same demands before. But here's the way the Reidsville "Review" chronicles this event:

"The American Tobacco Company is one of the largest corporations in the United States, and when it renders a decision, that decision is final."

That is probably the most arrogant claim of power ever made in this country. Decisions of Congress and the President are not final; even the Supreme Court has been reversed on several points by the American people. But the A. T. Company is more stable, according to this American newspaper. "It thoroughly considers its position, and remains steadfast," adds the "Review."

"To hear is to obey," is the stock reply of slaves in the Orient when they get an order. But this is the first time that practically the same motto has been adopted by business men and newspapers in the United States.

The "Review" declares that the American Tobacco Company "is admirably situated in regard to labor trouble." This means, as the context shows, that the A. T. feels able to break any strike; and will put on more men in Richmond or in Louisville if its present force goes on strike in Reidsville. And then comes this masterpiece of servility:

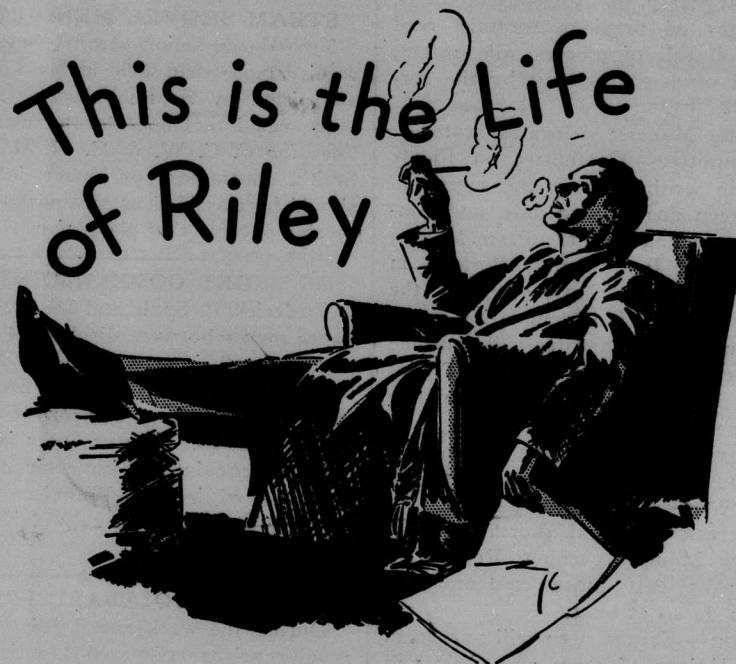
"The American Tobacco Company does not need us; but we do need them. It is our duty to show them how much we appreciate their presence in our midst."

NEWSPAPER GUILD PICNIC

The Northern California Newspaper Guild is making elaborate preparations for a picnic to be held on Sunday, August 11, described by the official organ of the Guild with all the superlatives usually employed by the press agent of a circus. Stupendous, horrendous, gargantuan, pachydermic and phenomenal are some of the adjectives required to impress upon members and friends that this picnic-barbecue is going to be worth the

trifling 50-cent admission fee. The gala event is to be held at Richmond Beach, which is reached by the Berkeley ferry. From there road signs will direct the prospective merry-makers along San Pablo avenue to the picnic grounds.

A fool may be known by six things—anger, without cause; speech, without profit; change, without progress; inquiry, without object; putting trust in a stranger, and mistaking foes for friends. —Arabian Proverb.



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Think of these extra things Gas Heating gives. Here is one fuel for the home that burns absolutely silently, is delivered clean and burns clean. How comforting, too, to have the rooms you live in always at the right temperature, with the walls and furnishings free from dust or grime. How worthwhile, too, to be able to fix up your basement into a spick and span playroom or workshop.

This winter lead the life of Riley. Put the task of keeping your fuel supply up and fires going, onto the shoulders of your gas company. You will find that gas equipment in small units is heating homes with modest incomes economically and well. Larger furnaces are heating the larger homes, and automatically maintaining a healthful and comfortable temperature at reasonable cost. Figure closely, count every item of cost for heating as you have it now, and then compare with Gas Heating. You'll decide on gas.

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